

# PARALLEL ITINERARY OF THE EXPEDITION

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*Final Report of The United States De Soto Expedition Commission*

by John R. Swanton, Chairman

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(Material not in original is put in parentheses; proper names retain the peculiar forms used by each writer)

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	<p>(from Elvas unless otherwise stated;  B = Biedma)</p> <p>1538</p> <p>Jan. 15, 1538, the Portuguese leave Elvas  Vespers of St. Sebastian (Jan. 20), they  reach Seville  (Jan. 26-Mar. 15, enrollments made)  Sunday, Morning of St. Lazarus (St.  Laserain, now April 18 but before change in  the calendar evidently) April 7, fleet sails  from San Lúcar</p>	<p>The fleet sets sail from San Lúcar, Spain,  April 6, 1538, accompanied by the Mexican  fleet</p>

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RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1538	
June, 1538, De Soto arrives at Santiago, Cuba	<p>Easter Sunday (April 21), they reach Gomera in the Canary Islands</p> <p>Sunday, April 28, leave Gomera</p> <p>On Pentecost (June 9), they reach Santiago, Cuba (1 letter confirms this date; 2 others say June 7)</p> <p>Early in Oct. the fleet with Isabel de Bobadilla, De Soto's wife, reaches Havana; followed by De Soto in Oct. or Nov.</p>	<p>They reach Gomera in the Canaries in 15 days, i.e. April 21</p> <p>They stay 3 days and leave April 24</p> <p>Sight Cuba at end of May; Mexican fleet parts from them 12 days before they land</p> <p>De Soto leaves Santiago for Havana toward the end of August</p>
	1539	
(Sunday), May 18, 1539, fleet sails from Havana (May 19-24, at sea)	<p>End of March, 1539, most of cavalry reach Havana</p> <p>(May 13, De Soto draws up his will and renews his compact with Hernan Ponce de Leon)</p> <p>Sunday, May 18, fleet sails from Havana</p>	<p>Last of cavalry reach Havana by the middle of April</p> <p>May 12, 1539, the fleet sails for Florida</p> <p>They are 19 days at sea</p>

Whitsuntide, May 25, they sight land of Florida; De Soto goes in pinnace to reconnoiter

Monday, May 26, vessels begin to enter the harbor

May 27-29, continue entering

Friday, May 30, begin to land the horses

Trinity Sunday, June 1, army goes toward village and spends night on other side of roadstead

(June 2, at Ucita)

Tuesday, June 3, De Soto takes possession of the country for the Crown of Spain

Wednesday (June 4), Gallegos is sent to get natives and finds Juan Ortiz

(June 5-6, at same town)

Saturday (June 7), De Soto visits Mocoço; Lobillo captures two Indian women

(Sunday, June 8?), Mocoço is brought back to the port by De Soto; on this date or soon after it Porcallo is sent to disperse a gathering of Indians at Ocita

On Festival of Espiritu Santo, May 25, they see the land of Florida

Friday, May 30, the army is landed; Porcallo leads scouting party; Porcallo goes in pinnaces to town

Saturday, May 31, army starts for Ucita

Trinity Sunday, June 1, they reach Ucita

(Succeeding events until August described by Elvas but not dated)

May 31, they sight land

June 1, they send men ashore to get grass for the horses

June 2, they land 300 infantry and the disembarkation of men and supplies continues on the next day; De Soto takes formal possession of the country.

They rest 8-9 days and then march to the town of Hirrihigua

They are joined by Juan Ortiz

Mucoço visits the camp, probably on June 8, and G says he remained there 13 days (2 + 3 + 8), till June 21(?) or perhaps it should be 8 days, especially since he says these events

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1539	
<p>(Between June 8 and June 19 an Indian is sent with message to Urriparacoxi)</p> <p>Friday, June 20, Gallegos is sent to the province of Urriparacoxi with 80 horse and 100 foot; Añasco is sent to disperse Indians on an island</p> <p>(Tuesday) July 8, Porcallo gets back from an expedition to relieve Añasco (Letter of De Soto)</p> <p>(Wednesday) July 9, Porcallo leaves for Cuba (Letter of De Soto)</p> <p>Tuesday, July 15, army leaves port of Espiritu Santo and camps on banks of River of Mocoço that night</p>		<p>occured before Gallegos left to visit Urribarracuxi which was June 20 and Gallegos found Mucoço in his own town when he passed through</p> <p>In a little more than three weeks after landing Gallegos leaves to visit Urribarracuxi, reaches the town of Mucoço that night, and the town of Urribarracuxi in 4 days more. If this is correct it would have fallen on June 24. Gallegos sends four horsemen back who reach the port in 2 days; if Garcilaso's later figures are correct, this would be July 9 (see De Soto's Letter), the day Porcallo sailed; the day after he sailed the four horsemen arrived (July 10); Silvestre is sent to Gallegos with cavalry and to inform him that De Soto would follow on the 4th day, i.e. July 14</p> <p>July 14, De Soto sets out with the army and sights Mucoço's town on the morning of the 3d day</p>

(Wednesday, July 16), at the Lake of the Rabbit

(Thursday, July 17), at St. John's Lake

(Friday, July 18), comes to plain

(Saturday, July 19), comes to plain of Guacoço

(Sunday, July 20), comes to Luca, a little village, early

Monday, July 21, joined by soldiers of Gallegos

(Tuesday, July 22), at Luca

Wednesday, July 23, they set out and come to Vicela and camp beyond

Thursday (July 24), sleep at Tocaste by a large lake; De Soto goes on with advance force on trail toward Ocale; Ranjel sent back for more horsemen and they are sent forward

Friday, (July 25), army starts along trail but is turned back by two horsemen sent by De Soto

Saturday, St. Anne's Day, (July 26), De Soto finds trails broad and sends two horsemen back for 30 cavalry for himself, ordering entire camp to move on; Tobar comes with cavalry; De Soto reaches the river or swamp of Cale, and crosses to Uqueten

De Soto reaches the province of Urribaracuxi

Scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the Big Swamp and return in 8 days

The army reaches and crosses the Big Swamp in 2 days, 1 day being spent in the crossing; the scouts report impassable swamps ahead, so De Soto recrosses and leads an advance party along the edge of the swamp for 3 days, finally finding a crossing

Before crossing the Big Swamp De Soto sends 2 horsemen back for reenforcements and orders the army to follow; he then goes on across to Acuera (Ocale)

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1539	
Sunday (July 27), Nuño de Tobar gets across to De Soto with his 30 horse		Reenforcements under Tovar reach Acuera (Ocale) the day after De Soto arrives
(July 28, De Soto is at Cale, the rest of the army moving forward)		The army takes 3 days to come up with them
Tuesday (July 29), last of stragglers reaches De Soto's camp		
(Wednesday, July 30–Sunday, Aug. 10, all remain at Ocale)	B says they stayed 7–8 days in Cale	They remain 20 days in Acuera, during which time scouts are sent about
(Monday) Aug. 11, De Soto goes on with 50 horse and 100 foot, the rest remaining under Moscoso; De Soto camps at Itarahlata	Aug. 11, 1539, De Soto goes forward from Cale and sleeps at Ytara	The entire army moves on (he ignores the separation of the army here)
(Tuesday, Aug. 12), at Potano	(Aug. 12), at Potano	
Wednesday (Aug. 13), reaches Utinamocharra	(Aug. 13), at Utinama	
(Thursday, Aug. 14), goes to the village of Bad Peace	(Aug. 14), at a village called Malapaz (Bad Peace)	
(Friday, Aug. 15), reaches a fair sized village	(Aug. 15), goes to sleep at Cholupaha, from abundance of corn there called Villafarta (in Portuguese)	They reach Ocali (Cholupaha) and remain there 6 days before the chief of the town comes in
(Saturday, Aug. 16), reaches "River of Discords"	Cross a river "before it" (the above village)	

Sunday (Aug. 17), crosses this river

Monday (Aug. 18), arrives at Aguacaleyquen

(Tuesday, Aug. 19–Thursday, Aug. 21, at Aguacaleyquen)

(Friday) Aug. 22, many Indians appear and De Soto sends 8 horsemen back for the rest of the army

(Saturday, Aug. 23–Wednesday, Sept 3 at same town)

(Thursday), Sept. 4, the army comes up

(Friday, Sept. 5–Monday, Sept. 8, at same town)

(Tuesday), Sept. 9, set out, cross on a bridge they had made and reach a small village where they spend the night

(Wednesday), Sept. 10 (erroneously given as Friday), at Uriutina

(Thursday, Sept. 11, at same town)

Friday, Sept. 12, the army comes to a village called Many Waters because it rained so hard

Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 13–14, they are kept there by rain

(Aug. 18, erroneously given as 17), arrive at Caliquen; B says 4–5 days from Cale

B says they stayed in that town 6–7 days

Sept. 10, cross a river

They march for 2½ days and until noon of the third day when De Soto goes ahead with a picked force, travels steadily all night and next morning they reach Ochile (Aguacaleyquen) but do not make a formal entrance until the next day

The time spent in Ochile is left uncertain but it was 3 days before the chief's brother arrives

They spend 8 days traveling through the lands of the first two brothers

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>Monday, Sept. 15, come to a bad swamp, have a toilsome journey, and sleep at Napituca; fight about the lakes occurs</p> <p>(Tuesday, Sept. 16–Monday, Sept. 22, at same town)</p> <p>Tuesday, Sept. 23, go on to the River of the Deer</p> <p>(Wednesday, Sept. 24), building a bridge</p> <p>(Thursday, Sept. 25), finish bridge, cross, and the same day they pass through two small villages and one large one called Apalu and come at night to Uçachile</p> <p>(Friday, Sept. 26–Sunday, Sept. 28, at Uçachile)</p> <p>Monday, Sept. 29, pass a big forest (translator has a "high mountain," mistranslating "monte") and come at night to pine wood</p>	<p>1539</p> <p>Sept. 15, arrive at Napetaca; fight about the lakes occurs</p> <p>Sept. 23, pass on to a river where a deer was brought as a present</p> <p>"Sept. 24," pass through Hapaluya and sleep at Uzachil</p>	<p>They enter Vitachuco's main town (Napi-tuca) the 9th day of travel. The two brothers stay there 2 days and then go home on the 3d; for 4 days more Vitachuco dispenses hospitality; on the 5th day he tells the interpreters of his intention to destroy the Spaniards 2–3 days later; he heads an outbreak 7 days after his first defeat</p> <p>De Soto remains 4 days more in Vitachuco</p> <p>He leaves Vitachuco and camps on the bank of the River of Osachile (River of the Deer); the river is 4 leagues from Vitachuco's town</p> <p>They finish building a bridge in 1½ days and reach Osachile on the 2d afternoon</p> <p>They remain 2 days at Osachile</p> <p>They travel 3 days and at noon of the 4th come to the boundary swamp of Apalache</p>



Tuesday, Sept. 30, come to Agile, "subject to Apalache"

Wednesday, Oct. 1, come to the river or swamp of Ivitachuco and begin building a bridge

(Thursday, Oct. 2, engaged in completing bridge and probably they began crossing)

Friday, (Oct. 3), finish crossing at noon and come to Ivitachuco at nightfall finding it in flames

(Saturday, Oct. 4, spent at Ivitachuco)

Sunday, Oct. 5, come to Calahuchi

(Monday, Oct. 6), come to Iviahica

(Tuesday, Oct. 7), two captains go on and find all the people gone

(Wednesday, Oct. 8–Friday, Nov. 28, at same town)

Axille, two days travel from Uzachil

Oct. 1, leave Axille and have a bridge built

On Wednesday, the Day of St. Francis (an evident error as it was Friday, Oct. 3, when they crossed and the Day of St. Francis was Saturday, Oct. 4), they cross the river and reach Uitachuco

Sunday, Oct. 25 (an evident error for Oct. 5, the 25th was on Saturday), reach Uzela

Monday (Oct. 6), come to Anhaica Apalache

Next day they camp in the woods on the borders of the province of Apalache

Next day they camp in a clearing in the forest on the Apalache side of the swamp

Next day they camp on the edge of the cultivated ground

Next day they cross a second stream with steep banks and camp 2 leagues short of the Apalache town

Next day (the 5th) they reach the Apalache capital (11–12 leagues from the swamp)

Two captains, Tinoco and Lobillo, are sent on scouting trips toward the north, one returning in 8 days and the other in 9

Añasco travels south 2 days to Aute

He is misled by a guide twice, once for 8 days and again for 5, returning each time to Aute

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	<p data-bbox="894 230 961 259">1539</p> <p data-bbox="696 399 1161 489">Friday, Oct. 17 (original has Friday Nov. 17), Juan de Añasco sets out with 30 lancers for Port of Espiritu Santo</p>	<p data-bbox="1185 303 1650 390">After obtaining a new guide it takes only 1 day to reach the former point of embarkation of Narvaez from Aute</p> <p data-bbox="1185 399 1650 487">The 30 horsemen leave Apalache for the port Oct. 20, 1539, and come to the port in 11 days</p> <p data-bbox="1185 495 1650 583">Mucoço visits the camp at Ucita for 4 days being given many articles abandoned, and the dismantling goes on some time longer</p> <p data-bbox="1185 591 1650 679">Añasco leaves in the pinnaces 7 days after his arrival at the port; Arias leaves, apparently at the same time, for Cuba</p> <p data-bbox="1185 687 1650 775">On his march north Calderon reaches Mucoço's town in 2 days; next day Mucoço goes with them to the borders of his territory</p> <p data-bbox="1185 784 1650 838">Calderon starts after Añasco has left and makes each day's travel as long as possible</p> <p data-bbox="1185 847 1650 934">After coming to the Apalache country 1 day is spent in reaching the camp in the woods on the Apalache side</p> <p data-bbox="1185 943 1650 998">The second day takes them to the open plain</p> <p data-bbox="1185 1006 1650 1061">The 3d day takes them to the Apalache town, at sunset</p>

Saturday, Nov. 29 (the original has 19, an error for the 19th was Wednesday), Añasco arrives at the port of Apalache with the pinnaces; Maldonado is shortly sent along coast to west

(Sunday, Dec. 28)

Saturday, Nov. 29 (the original has Sunday, Dec. 28, but the two dates have been transposed), Añasco arrives at the port of Apalache

B says Maldonado was gone 2 mos.

Sunday, Dec. 28 (in the original this date and the above have been transposed), an Indian sets fire to the town

Añasco arrives with the pinnaces 6 days before Calderon comes in

A few days after Calderon's return Maldonado is ordered to explore the coast to the west and he returns in 2 months

*Itinerary of the Army on the Way North through Florida*

From the Port of Espiritu Santo (Ucita)

	Leagues	
To the town of Mucoço . . . . .	8-9	} 25
To Urribarracuxi . . . . .	16-17	
To the Big Swamp . . . . .	14-15	} 20
To Acuera . . . . .	5-6	
To the River of Ocali (River of Discords) . . . . .		17-20
To Ochile (Aguacaleyquen) . . . . .		16
To Vitachuco (Napituca) . . . . .		15
To the River Osachile (River of the Deer) . . . . .		4
To the Osachile town (Uçachile) . . . . .		6
To the Apalachee Swamp (Agile River) . . . . .		12-14
To Anhaica Apalache . . . . .		<u>11</u>
		126-131

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1539	<p><i>Itinerary of the Thirty Lancers on the Way South through Florida</i></p> <p>(As corrected—see p. 151 [of the <i>Final Report</i>])</p> <p>From Anhaica Apalache</p> <p>To 2 leagues east of Apalachee Swamp . . . . . 13</p> <p>To 1 league south of Osachile town . . . . . 13</p> <p>To 8 leagues south of Vitachucho town . . . . . 17</p> <p>To within 5 leagues of the River of Ocali . . . . . 18</p> <p>To the River of Ocali and across it . . . . . 5</p> <p>To a point in the province of Acuera (Ocale) . . . . . 20</p> <p>To the Big Swamp . . . . . 5-6</p> <p>Crossing the Big Swamp . . . . . —</p>

(Monday, Dec. 29, 1539–Tuesday, March 2, 1540, at same town)

Wednesday, March 3, De Soto leaves Iviahica and reaches the River Guacuca that night

(Thursday, March 4), they depart from the River Guacuca

Friday, (March 5), they reach the River Capachequi early and make a barge or piragua in which to cross

(Saturday, March 6–Tuesday, March 9, spent in working on the barge and in crossing)

Wednesday, March 10 (original has March 9, an evident error), finish crossing and go to sleep in a pine wood

## 1540

Wednesday, March 3, De Soto leaves for the interior

The 4th day of their journey they arrive at a deep river; B says after a march of 5 days

To a plain north of Urribarracuxi .....	13
To a point 3 leagues north of Mucoço .....	15
To the Port of Espiritu Santo .....	<u>11</u>
	130–131

A few days after Maldonado's return he is ordered to go to Havana and he leaves at the end of February, his directions being to meet De Soto at the Bay of Achusi in October

The army leaves Apalache about the end of March and journeys north

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1540	
<p>Thursday, (March 11), come to 1st village of Capachequi, pass it and come by nightfall to another village near a bad passage of water and a swamp</p> <p>(Friday, March 12–Tuesday, Mar. 16, at last village)</p> <p>(Wednesday), March 17, leave Capachequi and come to White Spring</p> <p>(Thursday, March 18), reach the River Toa, make 2 bridges and two bridges are broken, Tobar suggests another type which holds; horse of Suarez drowned</p> <p>(Friday, March 19 and Saturday, March 20, work building bridges)</p> <p>Sunday, March 21, start to cross</p> <p>Monday, (March 22), all get over and come by night to a pine wood</p> <p>Tuesday, (March 23), early in morning arrive at Toa, a large village</p> <p>Wednesday (March 24), at midnight of 23–24 De Soto goes off with 40 horse (and infantry), and they cross a bad passage after dark, making 12 leagues</p>	<p>Thursday, March 11 (the original has Friday, March 11), come to a town named Capachiqui after 1½ days journey</p> <p>Tuesday, March 23 (original has Wed., March 21), they come to Toalli</p> <p>(Wednesday), March 24, De Soto leaves Toalli</p>	<p>They go on for 3 days and come to a small town “made into a peninsula” (Capachequi), “a dependency of Apalache”</p> <p>De Soto goes on ahead with 150 men to reconnoitre the frontiers of the province of Altapaha (Ichisi)</p>

(Thursday, March 25), Holy Thursday and this year the Day of the Incarnation, they come to a settlement of Chisi, cross a branch of a broad river, wading and a good part swimming, and reach a village on an id., breakfast on turkeys, leave and go to other villages and a bad passage where Benito Fernandez is drowned. Come to a village where messengers appear from Ichisi

(Friday, March 26–Sunday, March 28, at this village)

Monday, March 29, they go from there to Ichisi, having trouble crossing a small stream which rises rapidly in the rains, but reach a small village of Ichisi

Tuesday, (March 30), rest at this village

Wednesday, March 31, move on, come to Great River and cross in native canoes to the village of the Ichisi chief

Thursday, April 1, they set up a cross on the mound of the village

Friday, April 2, they leave and sleep in the open country

(Saturday, April 3), come to a considerable stream and Altamaha sends messengers who guide them to a village where is food

Thursday, (March 25), in the evening come to a little stream where Benito Fernandez is drowned; just beyond a town called Achese where men and women plunge into river to escape; one captured understands Perico; B says Chisi province about 2 days march from Otoa (Toa)

B says they were 5–6 days going through this province

They set up a cross in the town of Achese chief which was by a great river

April 1 (should be 2) they leave and go through the country of this chief up along a well populated river valley

De Soto enters this province after a 2 days' march, passes through its territory for 2 days and on the morning of the 3d enters the first town; he is guided to another town and the rest of the army comes up some days later

The army lodges 3 days in the town of Altapaha

Leaving Altapaha they march for 10 days up along a river toward the north

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1540	
<p>(Sunday, April 4), canoes are sent which take them across, and the chief Çamumo, comes; Ocute chief, being summoned, comes also</p> <p>(Monday, April 5, and Tuesday, Apr. 6, in this town)</p> <p>(Wednesday, Apr. 7, a cross is set up as before)</p> <p>Thursday, (April 8?), go on with Ocute and spend the night in some cabins</p> <p>Friday, (April 9), come to village of Ocute where a cross is set up, though perhaps on a later day</p> <p>(Saturday, Apr. 10, and Sunday, Apr. 11, at Ocute town)</p> <p>Monday, April 12, leave Ocute and come to Cofaqui; another chief named Tatofa (Patofa) comes there</p> <p>(Tuesday, Apr. 13, and Wednesday, Apr. 14, at Cofaqui (or Patofa))</p> <p>Thursday, Apr. 15, Perico, the guide, losing his bearings, pretends madness and Tatofa gives other guides for Cofitachequi</p>	<p>April 4, De Soto goes through the town of Altamaca; B says it was 3 days from Chisi to Altapaha</p> <p>April 10 (probably a day in error), De Soto arrives at Ocute</p> <p>Monday, Apr. 12, leave Ocute</p>	<p>They then enter Achalaque, a poor province (Altamaha), which is confounded with a province entered later</p> <p>They march through the province of Achalaque 5 long days' journey</p> <p>The 4th day after leaving the province of Achalaque they reach the first town of the province of Cofa (Ocute)</p> <p>They remain 5 days in Cofa</p> <p>They travel for 6 days through the province of Cofa, the first day in company with the chief, and come to Cofaqui</p> <p>They remain 4 days in Cofaqui while a native army of allies is gathered</p>



Friday, Apr. 16, they go on and spend the night by a small stream

Saturday, Apr. 17, they cross a very large river and pass the night in a forest (monte) (Smith has "hill" erroneously)

Sunday, (April 18), they come to another forest (monte) or grove to camp

Monday, (April 19), they march without any trail and cross another very large river

Tuesday, (April 20), they pass the night side of a small stream

Wednesday, (April 21), they reach a very large river, hard to cross, divided into two streams, hard to enter and worse to get out of; reach fishermen's huts on the other side; lose their way

(Thursday, April 22, seemingly spent in this camp)

Friday, April 23, De Soto sends out Gallegos and Añasco on scouting expeditions; others go out without result

Saturday, (April 24), Lobillo is also sent out, toward the north

Sunday, (April 25), Añasco brings news of a village and provisions

This is one of the two first rivers mentioned by Elvas

The second of two large rivers mentioned by Elvas

They had traveled 9 days instead of the 4 the guide said it would take; B says it took 13 days

Sunday, (April 25), Añasco brings news of a small town 11-12 leagues off; B says he came back in 4 days

At the end of 2 days more they reach the edge of the wilderness between this province and Cofachiqui

They march 6 days through a wilderness crossing two wide swift rivers

About noon of the 7th day the trail gives out and they march until sunset when they come to a large unfordable river

Scouts are sent out but Añasco alone finds a village after traveling up stream for 3 days

Añasco sends 4 horsemen back who get to camp in 1 day, a distance of "more than 12 leagues"

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1540	
<p>Monday, April 26, army sets out and De Soto with some horse reaches a village called Hymahi; army stays 2 leagues behind; most of the horses are exhausted</p> <p>(Tuesday, April 27), Romo returns with 4 or 5 Indians</p> <p>Wednesday, (April 28), Gallegos comes with an Indian woman and news of a populated region</p> <p>(Thursday, April 29), Lobillo comes with news of trails; is sent back after abandoned companions</p> <p>Friday, April 30, guided by the Indian woman, De Soto goes with some cavalry and spends the night near a large, deep river; Añasco goes on and secures guides and canoes in which to cross the river</p> <p>(Saturday, May 1), De Soto comes to the crossing and the niece of the Chieftainess, the "Lady of Cofitachequi," comes across to meet him; all cross in canoes</p>	<p>Monday, April 26, they set out for Aymay; De Soto reaches the town with the best mounts; the others sleep 2-4 leagues off</p> <p>Wednesday, (April 28), the three captains come in</p> <p>B says this place was 2 days from Hymahi</p>	<p>De Soto and the army overtake him in 1½ days; 5 days after they leave the other captains return to De Soto's old camp</p> <p>In 2 days more they reach his new camp De Soto remains there 7 days, dismissing Patofa at the end of 5 days along with the Indian auxiliaries and staying 2 days longer</p> <p>He marches up the river and encamps "in a beautiful spot" among mulberries</p> <p>Añasco goes forward very early in the morning and after traveling 2 leagues, at 2 A. M. comes opposite the town of Cofachiqui; he gets back to camp a little before dawn</p> <p>De Soto crossed the river that day.</p>

(Sunday, May 2), De Soto at town; the rest of the army on the way

Monday, May 3, the rest of the army comes up and begins to cross

Tuesday, (May 4), the army finishes crossing; 7 horses drowned

(Wednesday, May 5), at Cofitachequi

(Thursday, May 6), do.

Friday, May 7, Gallegos and most of the soldiers go to Ilapi for 7 cribs full of corn; De Soto and Ranjel enter temple this day or soon afterward and discover mementos of Ayllon

(Saturday, May 8–Wednesday, May 12, at the same town)

Thursday, May 13 (the original has "Wednesday, May 13," but Elvas has "May 3" and, though this is also wrong, the mistake is more likely to have been 3 for 13 than 3 for 12), De Soto sets out with part of the army

It was 2 days journey to the sea; B says about 30 leagues

May 3 (evidently 13), De Soto goes on

In the course of the next day the army crosses

Añasco is sent down the river after the chieftainess, is gone 1½ days and returns at the end of the 3d

He goes again 3 days later, this time by canoe, and returns in 6 days, again without success

Next day they enter the temple of Cofachiqui

Two days later they go to the temple of Talomeco

De Soto spends 10 days more collecting information regarding the country beyond

Gallegos and part of the army go to a storehouse 12 leagues away for corn

De Soto leaves Cofachiqui and comes to the province of Chalaque in 8 days

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>Friday, May 14 (see above), they reach territory of Chalaque (or Xalaque) and sleep in a pine wood</p> <p>(Saturday, May 15), they remain at the same place</p> <p>Whitsuntide, (May 16), De Soto sends a message to Gallegos to follow with the rest of the army</p> <p>Monday, May 17, they leave and spend the night in a forest (monte)</p> <p>Tuesday, (May 18), they come to Guaquili where they are given as food "dogs that do not bark"</p> <p>Wednesday, (May 19), they come to a region full of reeds</p> <p>Thursday, (May 20), they come to a small plain where some of the foot soldiers overtake them from Gallegos reporting that he would arrive soon</p> <p>Friday, (May 21), they reach Xuala</p>	<p>1540</p> <p>In 7 days De Soto reaches the territory of Chelaque</p> <p>It took them 5 days to reach Xualla from Chelaque; B says it was 8 days from Cofitachique</p>	<p>Gallegos gets back to the highway in 5 days and continues on along it at the rate of 5-6 leagues per day though stopped 1½ days by a hail-storm</p> <p>Three days later he reaches the towns of Chalaque</p> <p>Three days later Gallegos overtakes De Soto in Xuala; De Soto had arrived 2 days before</p>

Saturday, (May 22), Gallegos comes up and there are many sick and lame

(Sunday, May 23, and Monday, May 24 they remain at Xuala)

Tuesday, May 25, they leave Xuala, cross a high ridge and camp at a little forest (montecillo)

Wednesday, (May 26), they camp in a plain where they suffer cold and cross the river by which they afterwards left the country; woman chief of Coftachequi escapes

(Thursday, May 27), De Soto waits for Romo to bring up deserters

(Friday, May 28), they pass the night in an oak wood

(Saturday, May 29), they pass the night by a large stream which they had crossed often

(Sunday, May 30), they reach Guasili early

Monday, May 31, they leave and encamp in an oak wood by a river

Tuesday, June 1, they camp in the open country beyond Canasoga

Wednesday, (June 2), they sleep near a swamp; have many mulberries

Thursday, (June 3), go along by a stream near the river (now very large) at which the woman chief went off

They stayed in Xualla 2 days

Arrive at Guaxule at end of 5 days

Canasagua reached 2 days from Guaxule

They remain in Xuala 15 days

On leaving they march 1 day through cultivated fields and 5 more over uninhabited mountains, the province of Xuala being 50 leagues across, and 20 leagues of mountains from Xuala to Guaxule

The army is at Guaxule 4 days; chief's house on a mound

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>Friday, (June 4), come to a pine wood on the stream and Chiaha Indians bring corn</p> <p>Saturday, June 5, in the morning they cross one arm of the river, which was very broad, and enter Chiaha, on an island; horses and men both worn out</p> <p>(Sunday, June 6–Friday, June 18 at Chiaha)</p> <p>Saturday, June 19, Indians run off to avoid conscription</p> <p>(Sunday, June 20), De Soto compels the chief to bring his people back</p> <p>(Monday, June 21–Sunday, June 27, at Chiaha)</p> <p>Monday, June 28, leave Chiaha, pass through 5 or 6 villages and sleep in a pine grove, having much trouble in crossing a rapid stream</p> <p>Tuesday, (June 29), pass through a village and sleep in the open country beyond</p> <p>Wednesday, (June 30), pass over a river, through a village, over the river again and sleep in open country</p>	<p>1540</p> <p>March 5 days through unpopulated country and on 5th day of July (it should be June) enter Chiaha; B says it was 4 days from Guasuli</p> <p>During this time De Soto sends 2 men to Chisca;</p> <p>B says they were in Chiaha altogether 26–27 days</p>	<p>Traveling 6 days of 5 leagues each they reach the capital of the province of Ychiaha</p> <p>Two men are sent north to Chisca, 30 leagues off, and return in 10 days</p>